

THE POLITICAL PARTIES.

The Democratic party has fully unmasked, and again revealed the elements of nullification in all its hideousness. It has not, in the least degree, abated its demand for a surrender of all that has been gained by Republicanism since 1861. Not only does it demand this, but it wants a convention called for the purpose of remodeling the Constitution of the United States. That venerable instrument does not suit the Democrats, particularly the Southern Democrats, and they want it changed so as to make the union of states a "union recognizing the sovereignty of independent States."

It is worse than useless to attempt to disguise the fact that the Southern Democrats have not abandoned the pretensions set up by them in 1861. All question as to that fact has been set at rest, not only by the universal expression of the Southern Democratic Press, but by the speeches of leading rebels, including Jeff. Davis himself. That the Democrats of that section will force the Northern Democrats into a recognition of their claims, however unwillingly conceded, can no longer admit of a reasonable doubt.

Perhaps there has been a time since the last Presidential campaign, when, if the Democratic party had cut loose from its past record and re-organized on questions of reform, it might have hoped to win in the race of 1872. If such was the case that time is past. The Democrats do not, now, invite Republicans to join them on issues growing out of new questions of present or future policy, but to co-operate with them in reviving the old issues, and annulling the settlement of them that has been made. They simply invite Republicans to surrender their long cherished principles, and to obliterate their past record.

The Republican party has created for itself a glorious record, and it is upon this record that the Democratic party takes issue with it. It has ever been true to its high purpose, doing naught in malice, but everything for the preservation of our free institutions. Republicans are held together by the recognized necessity of maintaining the public credit, and preserving to the nation the fruit of the victories gained in the late rebellion. They still see the necessity of standing together in the support of the policy of reconstruction by which the rebellious States have been brought into practical political relations with the general Government. No intelligent Republican sees the need of going into the Democratic ranks simply to secure financial or civil service reforms, or any other reforms demanded by the exigency of the times, when such measures have as many friends in their own party as in the other. The Republican party has manifested its ability to meet and deal with all new questions that may arise. All attempts to form new parties, too, must fail to the ground, while the Democratic party remains in its present attitude. That we know it will do through the next campaign, at least, a man who would seriously contend that any considerable portion of the Democratic party would attach themselves to a new organization, and relinquish their present purposes simply to carry any or all of the reforms now being agitated in Congress, would only put himself up as a target for the ridicule of both parties. New parties will not be organized until the Democrats, both in the North and in the South, have, in the fullest manner, conceded reconstruction and the perpetuity of the Union of the States to be fixed facts, and have convinced the whole country of their sincerity in so doing. Where the Democrats have advanced beyond their present position, and have experienced a thorough change in spirit and purpose, then will the mission of Republicanism be so near its end that the time will have come for the people to consider the propriety of forming new parties to get rid of the errors of the old.

HERD LAW.

Let our farmers be prepared for the passage of a most stringent stock law, to be passed by the next Legislature. We are informed on the best authority that the reason it was not passed last session, was in order to give the people an opportunity to prepare pasturing grounds. To pay more for fencing than the value of all the stock and other personal property in the State, seems to be behind the spirit of the age. With a stock law once in operation every poor man who can buy a forty acre tract and fence one or two acres, can then go to farming. It now costs him about eight dollars per acre to fence preparatory to plowing his ground. So far as hog running at large are concerned, the great losses sustained and being sustained on account of the spread of contagious diseases is more than an equivalent for any imagined advantages from outside paying. It is settled by the best authorities that it is impossible to stop the spread of some diseases, while the hogs are permitted to run at large. Such has been the experience in other States, and we see it demonstrated in this county. The whole community should no longer suffer on account of the shiftlessness of a few persons. All the farmers with whom we conversed on the subject who have tried both methods, admit the profits are all in favor of keeping the swine up. If we wish to encourage emigration to our State, we must keep up with the times, Kansas and Nebraska by the adoption of herd laws are receiving almost all the emigration. We must open our eyes and be on the alert.

Notes under one hundred dollars do not require to be stamped with a Revenue stamp.

IS LAGERBEER INTOXICATING?

A Reply to the Editor's Explanation.

EDITOR HOLT COUNTY SENTINEL: Dear Sir: The good temper and candor with which you treated my former correspondence, encourage me to write again.

You think I attach "too much importance to" your "little business local." Let us see. The source from which a thing emanates often gives to it character it would not otherwise have. The position occupied by the author or advocate of a sentiment, often gives to it influence either for good or for evil, which but for that circumstance, it would not have. An editor of a county paper, as well as editors of all other periodicals and papers, is a public educator. He is one of that class of men, who give tone to public sentiment, and it matters not whether it be expressed in a "little business local" or a leader, the influence on the public mind is all the same. "Behold, how great a matter a little fire kindleth!" Large trees are produced from "little" seeds, and the course of a mighty river may be changed by a "little" pebble. Too much importance, we think, cannot be attached to what we teach. One word fitly spoken may change the whole course of a man's life, and fix his eternal destiny.

I know you "publish a journal for the people." Nor do we expect it to be "the exclusive exponent of your own views," or of the favorite "views of your temperance and totalist friends," but the "little business local," in regard to that "non-explosive beverage," "lagerbeer," which, in your opinion, is "to banish" the monster "King Alcohol," is an exponent of your views, and was a blow aimed at the temperance reform movement now going on. That I am not mistaken in the opinion thus taken, I quote your endorsement from your comments: "We do not coincide with the rigid temperance views of our correspondent. Lagerbeer is not to be classed with such intoxicating beverages as whisky, gin, brandy, &c. Our observations have convinced us that since the introduction of lagerbeer in this country we have had less drunkenness than before." In the above quotation there is not only an endorsement of the sentiment couched in "the little business local," but a very broad and disingenuous assumption in regard to the fact of the introduction of lagerbeer into this country lessening the amount of drunkenness. That drunkenness is on the decrease may be true, but it is not true, that the introduction of lagerbeer is the cause, but to other more salutary influences brought to bare upon the subject of intemperance. It is to be attributed whatever of reform has taken place in this respect.

Whether or not, lagerbeer may be, technically, classified with "whisky, gin, brandy, &c." it is, de facto, an alcoholic liquor, and an intoxicating beverage. This you cannot deny. The fact is patent to every casual observer. The process by which beer is made and its effects upon those who drink it demonstrate the fact. It is a fact known to all chemists that every pint of beer contains an ounce or more of alcohol; or to every 14 ounces of water, in the formation of lagerbeer, you have nearly one ounce of the extract of barley and a little over an ounce of alcohol.

And yet this "non-explosive (?) beverage" is to "banish King Alcohol (!). The observations of the very best men of the country and of the age, your observations to the contrary notwithstanding, are that the use of lagerbeer, as a beverage, is demoralizing in its effects. That it leads to, and often ends in, drunkenness, sabbath-breaking, irreligion, crime, and poverty, wretchedness and misery untold. It is not worse nor better here than in other countries. Look at England! Glance, if you please, but for a moment at the history of the beer bill of the parliament of 1830. Pending the passage of that bill, one of its supporters said: "It would subvert the laboring classes with a more wholesome beverage than they now enjoyed, and preserve their morals from contamination." Lord G. Somerset said this bill would substitute good beer for the abominable adulterations." Similar remarks were made by Lord Brougham, the Duke of Wellington, and others.

The bill passed. And what were the results? In less than one year the strongest supporters of the measure were astonished to see the sudden and general demoralization produced. The Rev. Sidney Smith, who had looked forward to the introduction of the measure as one of great importance, said, "The new beer bill has begun its operations. Everybody is drunk. Those who are not singing are sprawling. The sovereign people are in a beastly state." Mr. Sadler said: "From his own knowledge he could declare that these beer shops had made those who were previously sober and industrious now drunkards, and many mothers had also become tipplers."

A CONSTANT READER. The Wool Growers' Exhibition. The Wool Growers and Manufacturers will hold an Exposition the first part of October, in St. Louis, at which time the nation's most important industrial interests will be fully represented. Upon that occasion, specimens or samples grown in any part of the world, will be exhibited. So says the St. Louis Wool Depot Company, S. N. Goodale, manager, No. 121 Locust Street, St. Louis, Missouri.

BLAIR'S LAST LETTER. Frank Blair is out in another letter. It is addressed to the Montgomery (Ala.) Mail. Frank has learned a little in the epistolary art since he penned the "Broadhead Letter." He exercises a little more caution, but this letter is having the usual effect of his letters. The wavering Republican journals, as well as many of those which claim to be independent, are promptly hastening to repudiate Blair and his Ku-Klux Democracy.

"PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY."

BY G. H. KULLERY.

(From the Farmer and Horticulturist.) The Order of Patrons of Husbandry has now before the public an association of three years. Like all new associations it has had to fight its way along; but the field its labors are elevated to, has been the worst possible choice; its originators could have chosen, that is the agricultural community; there is no class so hard to rouse up to their own interest than the farmers, but when once started, there is no power to stop them. We have watched the growth of this Order; we have studied its aims and being satisfied that it is the institution actually needed to advance the interest of the farmers of the United States, we propose to do all in our power to push the work ahead, sanguine it must be a grand success. We are farmers and the agricultural press united in a fraternity, we can present a power whose influence must be felt.

Col. D. S. Curtis, Genl. Deputy at St. Paul, Minn., was in the interior of Pennsylvania, organizing subordinate Granges, and meeting with excellent success. The State Grange of Minnesota held its biennial session at St. Paul, on the twenty-third of February; elected A. Thompson, of Plainview, Master, and re-electing Wm. Faust, of St. Paul, Secretary.

The State Grange of Iowa reports D. W. Adams, of Weston, Master, and General Wm. Duane Wilson, Esq., of the Homestead, Des Moines, Secretary. The Order is increasing rapidly in that State.

The Order of Patrons will prove of great value to nurserymen and manufacturers of agricultural implements, when they are members of the Order—for when a Grange sends an order for goods, they can rely upon the parties being responsible, and willing to pay the National Grange at Washington an ascertain if the Grange is in good standing—so that the institution will prove a business agency of value to both buyer and seller. When a subordinate Grange has reason to complain of unfair dealing on the part of nurserymen, they "make a note of it."

In Iowa the subordinate Granges are making arrangements to purchase direct with the manufacturers of agricultural implements and machines, thereby saving to themselves the percentage allowed to the middlemen. We understand that a committee of the National Grange is now considering a plan of property insurance for the benefit of the members of the Order, which, if adopted will save to them the large dividends and expenses policy holders are now required to pay to insurance companies, reducing the cost of insurance half fifty per cent, as through the Granges they can dispense with costly offices, advertising and percentage allowed to agents.

I. J. Hollie, of Oshkosh, Wis., has been appointed general deputy for that State, and subordinate Granges are springing up rapidly. Gen. Wilson is general deputy for that State, and Secretary of the State Grange. Deputies in the Southern States are: D. H. Rogers, editor Rural Carolinian, Charleston, S. C.; Col. J. M. Smith, editor Rural Southerner, Atlanta, Ga.; R. O. Thompson, Jefferson, Texas; W. A. Simpson, Stockton, Tenn.; Virginia and New Jersey are taking a lively interest in the progress of the Order.

The great want of the National Grange at the present time is good and efficient deputies to organize subordinate Granges. There ought to be several hundred men at work in this. Jos. Seymour & Son, of Syracuse, New York, have manufactured a full set of subordinates for subordinate Granges, these have been adopted by the National Grange and recommended for use in the Order. A set consists of thirteen pieces, and are furnished direct from the manufacturer. The colored poster issued by Merano Grange at the installation of officers, took the Patrons in Washington, D. C., by surprise. You can bet lively on Missouri—it will hoe its row every time.

FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW YORK, April 18.—A cable special, dated Paris, Monday noon, says: At 9 o'clock last night the forts and advanced posts in the town of Commune the result of the vote of the troops, returned containing the papers was carried by an officer, escorted by the Nationals. The procession was headed by a red flag. There were cries of "Vive Commune!" Yesterday, after the taking of the Neuilly Church, a youth of sixteen planted a flag of the Commune on the summit of the church, amid a shower of balls.

The invaders of the Versaillesists and Prussians jointly caused great excitement. The barricades on the Rue Castiglione have been demolished. Large works have been erected at Bottegues, Belleville, and other districts. The church of St. Jacques du Haut was surrounded to-day by the Nationals and the clergy arrested during vesper. Yesterday the church of St. Vincent du Paul was surrounded by the Nationals and pillaged. There is scarcely a church open now.

PARIS, April 17.—The Communists, after a severe battle, occupied the whole of Neuilly, capturing all the forts, the artillery and flags. The enemy lost 2,000 men in killed and wounded and 500 prisoners. The loss of the Communists is about the same. Fort Valerien is now bombarded by Neuilly. The Germans are moving heavy bodies of troops, and give many other proofs of their intention to interfere.

From Nichols' Grove. Mr. E. Nichols' Grove is quite extensive, embracing all the country covered with timber, lying on either side of the stream running through it, of the same name, and its tributaries. It derives its name from one of the first settlers in the Grove, whose name was Nichols. The lands in and around it are very fertile, and well adapted to farming and grazing purposes. The farmers here have given very laudable attention to the rearing of improved stock, and as a result, they can exhibit some of the finest in this western country, especially of cattle and hogs.

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—It is understood that the Joint High Commission have decided on a proposal consisting of the basis of the settlement of the Alabama claims. It seems that the questions for adjustment pending between the United States and Great Britain are considered separately, and the plan proposed for their settlement is to be embodied in a distinct convention and treaties. It is said that the convention for the settlement of the Alabama claims has been signed by all of the Commissioners, and that it is divided into eight articles, substantially as follows:

First—The high contracting parties agree to be bound in their conduct by this rule—that a nation shall be responsible for all depredations committed on any friendly power by vessels fitted out and manned at a neutral port.

Second—The high contracting parties shall perfect and enforce this rule in their treaties with all foreign powers, and will endeavor to introduce this rule as the principle of international law.

Third—The class of claims known as the Alabama claims, shall be submitted to the Commissioners, to consist of five members; one to be appointed by the President of the U. S. with the advice of the U. S. Senate; one by the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland; one by the Emperor of Brazil; one by the President of the Republic of Switzerland; and one by the King of Italy.

This commission shall meet in Washington within six months after the ratification of this convention.

The commission shall decide the responsibility of Great Britain in the case and award all damages that may be found.

If either of the three powers last mentioned should fail to appoint a commissioner, the vacancy will be filled by the King of Sweden and Norway.

Fourth—In case of vacancies in the Commission, the vacancy is to be filled in the same manner as the appointment.

Fifth—The members of the Commission shall be sworn not to be prejudiced in advance, and to decide each claim on the evidence presented to them, being guided, however, by the rule laid down in the first article of this convention.

All claims shall be filed with the Commission within six months after their coming into force, and no claim for delay, in which case the Commission may extend the time for the presentation of claims. The final decisions upon all claims must be made within two years from the time of the meeting of the Commission. All sum of money in payment of claims shall be paid in gold, at Washington, in such manner as the Commission may direct. No decision of the Commission shall be binding upon either of the high contracting parties, unless agreed to by one of the two Commissioners representing these high contracting parties.

Sixth—This article empowers the Commission to employ all necessary clerks and assistants, and to make the expenses of the Commission shall be borne equally by the high contracting parties, and that all bills shall be paid on vouchers of the Commissioners, and in full details with reference to these matters.

Seventh—This article provides that in case the Commission should fail to agree on any specified claim, such claim shall be referred to a board of three members, one to be appointed by the President of the United States, one by the Queen of Great Britain, and one by the Emperor of Russia. This board shall meet at New York within six months after the adjournment of the other Commission, and shall take testimony at length, and decide as to the facts and the amounts due. This provision is evidently intended to give each country a chance to be heard, and to which the other Commission has not time to take the necessary testimony.

Eighth—The last article relates to expenses of board of the last named, and is similar to article sixth in all essential particulars. Such it is said is the basis of agreement of the Joint High Commission has come to a settlement of the Alabama claims.

ADDITIONAL REPRESENTATION.—A dispatch from Washington indicates that a new appointment for members of Congress may occur before the adjournment of the present session of Congress. In that event, Missouri will have three members in the body, instead of two.

The New Hampshire election returns exhibit some close voting. In the State Senate, which stands five Republican to six Democrats, one Democratic Senator in the Tenth District got in a majority of only six, while another in the Eleventh District was saved by nineteen votes.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Money Market.

Money—Steady at 6 per cent. Sterling Exchange—10. Gold—Closed at 104. Government—Opened firm and closed strong and higher. State Bonds—Missouri 65, 92 1/2.

St. Louis Market.

St. Louis, April 17. Flour—Dull, superfine winter \$5 55; extra \$5 75; 65 90. Wheat—Dull and heavy; sample lots spring at \$1 27; 32; sample lots of No. 2 red winter at \$1 20. Corn—Dull and drooping; 58c for mixed in sacks; 40c for bulk; 47c for Oats—Dull and drooping; 47 1/2c for mixed in bulk; 54c; do 53c for sack.

Chicago Market.

Chicago, April 17. Flour—Dull and unchanged and held firmly; very light sales; spring extras \$6 75. (Note.—Summer rates of storage went into effect to-day, and all quotations of grain given are on basis of 9 cents storage.) Wheat—Dull and easier, closing steady for No. 2 at \$1 30; 30 1/2. Corn—Quiet and steady; No. 2 closed 54c. Oats—Dull and easy; No. 2 closed 48c. Rye—Dull; No. 1 and 2 84c. Barley—Quiet and firm; No. 2 90c. Pork—Dull and nominal. Lard—Dull and lower at 10 1/2c. Whisky—Lower; 86c. Mess Pork—Irregular and unsettled and closed dull and lower at 18c. Eggs—Dull and lower at 10 1/2c.

The assignments of all written instruments, heretofore stamped with a revenue stamp, no longer require stamps.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PIANOS. J. BAUER & CO. Piano Manufacturers, ALSO GENERAL AGENTS For the Celebrated Wm. Knabe & Co., AND OTHER FIRST CLASS PIANO FORTES

All instruments sold by us are fully warranted for Five Years!

ORGANS. J. BAUER & CO. WESTERN AGENTS For R. Shoenberger & Co's and the Gold Medal, Silver Tongued, E. P. Tiedeman & Son, Church and Parlor Organs and

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF BAND INSTRUMENTS, STRINGS, AND EVERY KIND OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS!!

Having large connections with the most prominent House in Europe, and facilities for manufacturing Goods not obtainable by any other house, we are enabled to offer SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO THE TRADE.

Catalogues of Pianos, Organs, Melodeons, or Musical Instruments, sent to any address upon application. All kinds of instruments repaired. Pianos sold on easy terms. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange for new ones.

J. BAUER & CO. Warehouses, 69 Washington Street, CHICAGO. 850 Broadway, N. Y.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. SPECIAL NOTICES.

To Consumptives. The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with directions for preparing and using the same, which has cured him of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription, please send to Rev. E. W. Allen, 101 West Second St., St. Louis, Mo., or to J. B. Groves, 101 West Second St., New York.

Errors of Youth. A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, and who has since become a vigorous and useful member of society, will, for the sake of humanity, send free to all who wish it the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers willing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing, in strict confidence, J. B. Groves, 101 West Second St., New York.

Divorces. Absolute divorces legally obtained in New York, Indiana, Illinois, and other States, for persons from any State or country, legal everywhere; desertion, drunkenness, non-support, etc., sufficient cause; no publicity. No charge until divorce is obtained. Advice free. Address, MORRIS & RICHMOND, Counselors at Law, 189 Broadway, New York.

Beet in Mind. When disease has undermined the health, and the physical system has become prostrated, a stimulant that will not only strengthen, but remove the cause, should be immediately resorted to. Mental distress is also a fruitful source of the breaking down of the constitution, and the ravages of this enemy to health are truly alarming. For all such maladies Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have been found unsurpassed. By acting directly upon the digestive organs, they remove the heavy, disagreeable feeling after eating, so often complained of by persons of a delicate temperament. As soon as digestion is restored, the patient finds his strength increasing, and his general health improved.

Thousands of persons testify that it may be relied on in all cases of weakness or nervous debility attendant upon accidental habits. The generality of Bitters are so disagreeable to the taste that they are objectionable to a weak stomach. This is not the case with Hostetter's Bitters, which will be found mild and extremely pleasant. Balsamic plants, bark and roots contribute their restorative qualities to render it soothing and strengthening. It is the only pure stimulant which has ever been produced, containing no opium, or any other deleterious ingredients. The most careful and skillful chemists have analyzed the Bitters, and pronounce them pure and healthy. The testimony of the hundreds of thousands who have experienced the preventive and curative effect of this tonic and invigorant, and the ravages of the day times is still more conclusive. In Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation, Catarrh of the Colon, and general debility, it is a nearly infallible remedy in all the following cases:—

ADVERTISEMENTS. THE BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD.

The people of Holt county would take notice, that the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad, with the trains of the Burlington Route, will connect with the CENTRAL R. of Iowa, for St. Paul and St. Louis in Minnesota, at Burlington, Mo.

At Peoria, with the Short Lines to Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, etc.

At Chicago with all Truck Lines, and the Pullman Palace Cars & Pullman Dining Cars.

Makes this the favorite route, and all parties bound East and South will find it the most desirable route. J. B. PERKINS, Gen. Supt., Burlington, Mo.

BUSINESS CARDS. Printed on board or checked card board, can be had at the SENTINEL OFFICE, on short notice at prices to suit the trade. No charge for design.

170,954

SOLD SINCE THEIR INTRODUCTION!

The Most Successful, POPULAR AND PERFECT Cooking Machines

Of the Period Are Our Well Known

CHARTER OAK

Being of the simplest construction, are easily managed and guaranteed to give

ENTIRE SATISFACTION!

As no article in the household has a greater influence in promoting the health, comfort and happiness of the family than the food that is prepared, it is getting the most popular and perfect Cooking Stove ever made.

SOLE BY EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO., 612 & 614 N. Main Street, St. Louis, Mo., LIVE STOVE DEALERS.

THE GREAT Through Passenger Route, Oregon and North-Western Missouri.

In via St. Joseph and the old reliable HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH.

COUNCIL BLUFFS R. R. LINE

In the best Short Route from North-Western Missouri to the East or South. It is the shortest line.

Quincy, St. Louis, and Southern Cities, And the most desirable route to Chicago, Detroit, Toledo, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Boston, And all Points East or South!

Passengers taking other lines East or West, should by all means take this route, as it means through a splendid country, large and thriving cities, and over a first-class and elegantly equipped road.

This popular line runs through cars and Pullman's sleeping coaches from Missouri River to Quincy and St. Louis, and gives choice of route to the West.

At QUINCY—over the magnificent new iron bridge across the Mississippi, with Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroads, to all points East or West.

At ST. LOUIS—North Missouri Railroad for St. Louis and East or South via St. Louis.

Buy your ticket from St. Joseph, Council Bluffs, Quincy, and all stations on the St. Joe & Council Bluffs Railroad.

For full particulars, apply to the Agents, P. B. GROVES, Genl. Supt., St. Louis, Mo.

KOSKOO

PURIFIES THE BLOOD, CURES Scrofula, Syphilis, Skin Diseases, Tumors, OLD SORES, IMPPLES, Blisters, Boils, Tetters, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, White Swelling, Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Eyes, and

ALL DISEASES REQUIRING THE USE OF A POWERFUL AND RELIABLE BLOOD PURIFIER!

IT PERMANENTLY RADICATES ALL HUMORS AND TAINTS. PURE, RICH BLOOD. A Smooth Skin

Clear Complexion

FOLLOW ITS USE.

For Liver Complaint, or Constipation and Constipation of the Bowels, it is a remedy of

Surpassing Excellence

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HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S

COMPOUND FLUID

EXTRACT CATAPLE

GRAPE PILLS.

Component Parts—Fluid, Extract Rhubarb and Extract Cataple Grape Juice.

For Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Bilious Affections, Sick or Nervous Headache, Constipation, etc. Purely Vegetable, Containing No Mercury, Minerals or Laxative Drugs.

These Pills are the most delicately pleasant purgative ever devised. They are composed of the most delicate fruits, and cause neither nausea nor griping pains. They are composed of the most delicate fruits, and cause neither nausea nor griping pains.

After a few days' use of them, such an invigorating effect is produced, that the system is purified, the blood is renewed, and the system is invigorated.

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